The People's Advocate.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor. PRINCIPLES---NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. T. B. PINN, Publisher and Business Manager.

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Centennial Hymn.

Give praise, all ye people, give praise to the Lord,
Alleluias of freedom let freemen accord;
Let the East and the West, North and South roll along,
Sea, mountain and prairie, one jubilant song.
CHORUS—Give praise, all ye people, give praise to the Lord,
Alleluias of freedom let freemen accord.

For the sunshine and rainfall, again and again,
Our myriads of acres enriching with grain;
For the earth still unloading her manifold wealth,
For the skies beaming vigor, the winds breathing health.
Give praise, etc.

For the nation's wide table, so bounteously spread,
That the many have feasted and all have been fed;
With no bondage their God-given rights to enthrall,
But liberty, guarded by justice for all.
Give praise, etc.

Ye sons of the anvil, the loom and the plow,
His the mines and the fields, to Him gratefully bow;
His the flocks, and the herds, sing on hillsides and vales,
On His ocean domain chant his name with the gales.
Give praise, etc.

Ye merchantmen princes, your riches behold,
The largess of Him whose the silver and gold;
And ye, too, renowned in art, science and lore,
His glory in all be it yours to adore.
Give praise, etc.

Brave men of our forces, lifeguard of our coasts,
To our Leader aye loyal, Jehovah of Hosts.
Glow the stars on your banners, reflecting His light,
Your conflicts alone for the good, true and right.
Give praise, etc.

Now praise we again for the Union, it stands
Unchanged as it came from our forefathers' hand
A century gone—Oh, with praise blend the prayer,
Gracious Lord, centuries more, be the Union Thy care.
Give praise, etc.

A POINT OF EVIDENCE.

Many years ago, in one of our Western States, an elderly judge was traveling in the old fashioned stage coach to the county seat for the purpose of holding the usual term of the court. His only fellow passenger was a young lawyer, who had just been admitted to the bar, who was also going to attend the same court for the first time. He was a young man of good abilities, well educated, very ambitious, and exceedingly anxious to make a favorable commencement in the profession, and gain a high position as an advocate. Like many other young lawyers, he was specially desirous of learning how he could most effectually secure the object in view. He wished to know the real secret of success.

He had heard of the fame of the judge as an advocate before his elevation to the bench, and believed he could, if willing, give him such counsel as would enable him to succeed also. He thought himself peculiarly fortunate in this unexpected opportunity of traveling alone with this eminent judge, as he was about to make his first appearance in his court, and resolved to make the most of it. Watching, therefore, for an appropriate time in the conversation, he ventured to tell the judge what his aspirations were, how eager he was to follow in his footsteps, and how happy he should be if he would condescend to inform him of the secret of his remarkable success as an advocate, expressing, at the same time, the utmost willingness to do anything in his power to compensate for so great a favor.

The old judge was one of those men who had always been accustomed to look well to the main chance, and profit from whatever events came in his way, as far as practicable. Although he might not take a fee in money for his advice while holding a judicial office, yet he would not hesitate to receive a present, or an equivalent in some indirect way. A good dinner, for example, or many good dinners, would be very acceptable for such legal favors as he could conveniently bestow. Hence, on perceiving how eager the young man was to obtain his secret, he encouraged him in his desire, and finally told him that he would give it to him on one moderate condition.

"I stop at the principal hotel, of course," said he, "and as this is to be your first appearance at court, I advise you to stop there also. Although the expense will be somewhat more than at other places, still I think it will be better for you, under the circumstances. Moreover, to be known as the friend and protege of the judge may also contribute, in a measure, to give you a favorable introduction. The term will continue only about two weeks, and if you please to pay my bill while there, I will cheerfully furnish you with the real secret of an advocate's success."

The enthusiastic aspirant for forensic honors was delighted, and only too happy at being able to obtain the great secret, derived, as he supposed, from the judge's own successful career, on such favorable terms, and at once assented to the proposition.

"Well," said the judge, with grave deliberation, "this is it, summarily comprehended in these few words: Be sure of your evidence."

This announcement was so different from anything that the young lawyer could have imagined, that he felt disappointed, and remained silent and thoughtful. He had expected, instead of these five words, an elaborate statement of rules and regulations for the government of his conduct in court and out of it. It seemed quite too simple at first, but the more he thought of it the more important it appeared. On reflection, he was sensible enough to see that it involved the most critical examination of witnesses, a thorough preparation of the evidence, and a proper presentation thereof to the court and jury. He therefore concluded to adopt it as his rule of action, and to rely upon it all the more faithfully on account of the high authority from which it emanated.

They soon reached the end of their journey, and put up at the same hotel, the young lawyer deeming it best to follow the advice of the judge in this respect also. Being kindly introduced by the venerable judge to his friends at the house, and also to several of the lawyers in court, he found himself in a very pleasant and favorable position for observing the proceedings in court and out of it, to all of which he gave good attention. His only trouble was, that he had no business of his own, for he was poor; but he consoled himself with the thought, that he was learning the use of legal weapons, by carefully observing how others used them, and that he might some day be able to compete with the ablest practitioners. Thus the time passed rapidly, and soon the last day of the term arrived, the court adjourned in the evening, and it was understood that they were to leave the next morning.

The young lawyer had been so absorbed in the new and interesting scenes of which he was a daily spectator, that he seldom thought of the obligation he had assumed in the stage coach. Now, however, he began to be deeply troubled and perplexed, for he had barely money enough to pay his own bill. How, then, could he dispose of the much larger bill of the judge, who had fared sumptuously? He feared that he should be disgraced the next morning, and that all his high hopes of a brilliant career would be nipped in the bud. With these fearful apprehensions he betook himself to his room to ponder over his wretched condition in secret. He was in the slough of despond. Everything looked dark and foreboding. He reviewed the past; thought of all that had occurred since he left home; his unexpected meeting and ride with the judge; weighed all that had been said on the journey; the secret of an advocate's success, which he had so much desired and obtained, and his hasty obligation therefor—all these things were considered with deep dejection, almost with despair, until suddenly a new thought entered his mind like a bright light shining in a dark place. "Eureka!" he cried, "I have found it!" And therefore he went to bed, and slept as soundly as Daniel Webster said he did the night before he made his great speech in reply to Senator Hayne, of South Carolina, feeling equally confident that he should be well prepared for the events of the morrow.

He arose next morning bright and early. On entering the dining-room the judge greeted him with unusual cordiality. The old gentleman was in high spirits. He had concluded the business of the session, made a saving arrangement for the payment of his hotel bill, and was about to return to his family. After breakfast they both passed into the reading-room, which adjoined the offices. The younger lawyer took up a paper and began to read the news. The judge called for his bill, which was handed to him. It was very long and very large, for he had indulged freely in the choicest luxuries and the best wine the house afforded; but as he felt no special responsibility regarding its payment, he omitted to scan it as he otherwise would have done. Then turning toward the young man, and calling him by name, he said: "Here is the bill." But the young man was so intent in reading his paper that he appeared not to hear him, and the judge, after waiting a moment, raised his voice a little, and repeated: "Here is the bill!" The young man still sat like a statue without moving a muscle. Finally the old judge became impatient, and said, with an imperious air, and quite sharply: "I say again, here is the bill! are you ready to pay it, according to agreement?" Then the young lawyer deliberately laid down his paper, slowly rose to his feet, and, looking the old judge calmly in the face, he said, in the most respectful manner: "May it please your honor, be sure of your evidence!" then sat down, having thus delivered his maiden speech. The judge was amazed and confounded! He saw at once that he was "caught in his own trap;" for he had no proof of what had transpired in the stage coach. Thereupon he took out his wallet and paid his own bill and the young lawyer's also. Then turning to him with a pleasant smile of approval, he said: "Young man, you have made a good beginning; if you continue to practice as well as you have begun, I'll guarantee that your success will be greater than mine."

Paid for Bounties to Soldiers.

The government bounties promised by Presidential proclamation, by acts of Congress, and by the War department of the United States, are shown in the following condensed statement, which includes every bounty offered during the war, varying with the date of enlistment, as follows:

BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS.

April 12, 1861, to December 24, 1863, $100 for two and three-year men.

December 24, 1863, to April 1, 1864, $300 to recruits for old organizations.

April 1, 1864, to July 18, 1864, $100 to men enlisting for two and three years.

July 18, 1864, to April 30, 1865, $100 to one-year men, $200 to two-year men, and $300 to three-year men.

January 1, 1863, to April 1, 1864, $100 to veteran volunteers.

March 3, 1863, to September 5, 1864, $100 to drafted men and their substitutes.

December 1, 1864, to January 1, 1865, $300 extra bounty paid in advance to men enlisting in Hancock's corps of veteran volunteers.

BOUNTIES TO REGULARS.

July 1, 1861, to June 25, 1863, $100 to recruits enlisting for three and five years.

June 25, 1863, to January 5, 1864, $460 to recruits enlisting for five years.

January 5, 1864, to April 1, 1864, $400 to recruits enlisting for three years.

April 1, 1864, to July 18, 1864, $100 to recruits enlisting for three years.

June 20, 1864, to August 1, 1864, $400 to men serving on enlistments made prior to July 22, 1862, who re-enlisted in their old regiments for three years.

July 18, 1864, to June 30, 1865, $300 to men enlisting for three years.

Under the act of July 4, 1864, colored recruits were entitled to the same bounties as white recruits, viz.: $100 for one year, $200 for two years and $300 for three years. Finally the act of March 3, 1873, obliterated all distinction between white and colored troops with regard to bounty, by placing them on the same footing as though they had not been slaves when enlisted.

The act of July, 1866, gave $100 additional to three-year men who enlisted between April 19, 1861, and July 18, 1864, and $50 additional to two-year men who enlisted between April 14, 1861, and July 18, 1864.

A careful calculation, made on such data as is within reach, leads to the conclusion that the bounty handed to soldiers over the pay table does not fall short of $142,000,000, thus making the aggregate amount withdrawn from the treasury and paid for bounties as $280,000,000.

A Drunkard's Freak.

A laborer named Patrick Buckley attempted suicide at Highland Mills, N. Y. He had been drinking for some time, and his wife warned the liquor dealers to sell him no more. This maddened him, and he resolved to end his life. He asked the station agent of the Erie railway to write his name on a piece of paper. His request was granted, and Buckley went away, declaring that the agent would never see him again. The agent became suspicious, and in company with a friend started along the track in search of Buckley. They found him lashed to the railway track. He had tied his feet together, then made them fast to a rail, his head resting on the opposite rail. The spot where he was found was at a curve where an engineer could not see him in time to prevent his destruction. He at first stoutly resisted the attempts to remove him.

A FAT MAN'S BURIAL.—"Old Asa Crowell," a character noted around Patterson, N. J., for many years on account of his extreme obesity, died suddenly. He weighed over four hundred pounds, and when buried he had to be carried to the grave in a wagon, as there was no hearse in the county large enough to contain the coffin.

EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS.

The Italian Forces—Germany Reorganizing Her Army—The English Navy—Turkey's Power.

According to the *Diritto*, the Italian army has made a remarkable advance in its preparations for any possible emergency. It already contains 525,000 men who have served or been drilled for periods varying from six months to five years. Of these, 435,000 have served from one year to five, 340,000 being in the line, and 95,000 in the reserve, and 90,000 have undergone a six months' drill. There are besides 265,000 men who have had fifty days' drilling, and from whose ranks any vacancies in the army when in the field would be filled. The infantry is armed with the Wetterli rifle, and the field artillery has breech loading guns, and within the next two months will arm its heavier batteries with Krupp cannon, 400 pieces of which are daily expected at Verona. The cavalry has been reorganized, half the regiments being armed with the lance and revolver and half with the sabre and Wetterli carbine. Arrangements for the mobilization of the forces have been concluded so that in two weeks Italy can place 300,000 men thoroughly equipped and ready to fight on the frontier.

Germany, too, according to the *Kolnische Zeitung*, is as active on her side, and has been pressing forward the schemes for mobilizing the army interrupted in 1872. Guarded as, of course, are the utterances of the *Zeitung*, they indicate sufficiently that in case of another war Germany could place on foot, in even less time, forces considerably stronger than those with which she entered on the campaign of 1870-1. The old plan of 1867 recognized but two classes of troops, those of the line and those in garrison. Between them is now introduced a third, comprising what may be called the reserve of the line. The nucleus of the new organization will be the battalions which in case of war would be created in each regiment of infantry with the excess of the reserve, re-enforced by drafts on the landwehr of the first class. Cavalry reserves in each *corps d'armee* will form from four to eight depot squadrons, that cannot, however, be mounted immediately. The supply of infantry battalions, whose strength under the plan of 1867 was eighteen officers and 1,003 men, will vary in numbers from eighteen officers and 1,203 men to twenty-two officers and 1,503 men, formed in five companies. The landsturm is in some measure reorganized with the aim of supplying the place of that part of the garrison destined to be brought into active service. The object of the whole scheme is the creation of the repeated nuclei of troops feeding each other, through which, under the operation of the new landsturm law, will pass all the effective men who have served within the last twenty years.

Some facts concerning the English navy are represented in a recent return to the House of Commons. The naval forces in commission on the first of October last of ships was 241, with 1,689 guns. The complement of officers, men, boys and marines was 33,930, consisting of 25,156 officers and men, 2,721 boys, and 6,053 marines. On the first of October last the number of coastguard serving ashore was 3,873, the number of marines serving ashore, 6,929, and the ber of men in steam reserves at home ports, 478. The number of disposable supernumeraries at the home ports in receiving ships was—men, 3,933; and in gunnery, 1,269, and of boys, 961. The number of boys training at the home ports was, in the first class, seventy-two, and 2,649 in the second class.

In presence of the sudden turn events have taken in the East, the following details concerning the condition of the Turkish military forces offer no small amount of interest.

About 32,000 men are engaged in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The army of observation on the Servian frontier, divided into three corps, is composed of 48,500 men. The troops concentrated in upper Albania, at Scutari, Spush and Podgoritza, muster 11,500 bayonets. The garrison at Constantinople is composed of 20,000 men. There are 7,000 in the island of Crete, 11,000 in Bulgaria, 7,500 in Epirus, 17,000 in Syria, 20,000 in Kurdistan and on the Russian frontier, and 8,000 are dispersed in isolated garrisons. The total of the standing army is 204,000 men. Turkey can further command ten Kurdistan and Syrian regiments, composed of about 30,000 men, but they are not easy to unite, and have not yet been called out. There are also forty-three battalions of the reserve—men of from thirty to thirty-three years of age, making about 35,000 soldiers, who have just been summoned into active service.

In institutions for the insane the ratio of admissions to recoveries is said to annually increase.

Huckleberry Finn.

We select the following from Mark Twain's new book, "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer": Huckleberry was cordially hated and dreaded by all the mothers of the town because he was idle, and lawless, and vulgar, and bad, and because all their children admired him so, and delighted in his forbidden society, and wished they dared to be like him. Tom was like the rest of the respectable boys, in that he envied Huckleberry his gaudy outcast condition, and was under strict orders not to play with him. So he played with him every time he got a chance. Huckleberry was always dressed in the cast off clothes of full grown men, and they were in perennial bloom and fluttering with rags. His hat was a vast ruin with a wide crescent lopped out of its brim; his coat, when he wore one, hung nearly to his heels, and had the rearward buttons far down the back; but one suspender supported his trousers; the seat of his trousers bagged low and contained nothing, the fringed legs dragged in the dirt when not rolled up. Huckleberry came and went at his own free will. He slept on doorsteps in fine weather and in empty hogsheads in wet; he did not have to go to school or to church, or call any being master, or obey anybody; he could go fishing or swimming when and where he chose, and stay as long as it suited him; nobody forbade him to fight; he could sit up as late as he pleased; he was always the first boy who went barefooted in the spring and the last to resume leather in the fall; he never had to wash, nor put on clean clothes; he could swear wonderfully. In a word, everything that goes to make life precious that boy had. So thought every harassed, hampered, respectable boy in St. Petersburg.

She Wanted to Go.

We have another instance of woman's subtlety and remarkable ingeniousness. She is a Nevada woman, and she wanted to go to the opera house the other night to such a degree that it became the chief yearning of her soul, and her beau was so everlasting obtuse of brain that he couldn't take a hint unless it was the size of a haystack. When he came around to see her on Saturday night she was tired, and told him so, soon further convincing him of the fact by going to sleep on his shoulder. She didn't snore, but pretty soon she begun to murmur softly in her slumbers.

"Opera house," she faintly sighed.

"Umph," queried Joe.

"Want-to-go-opera-house," came in a dulcet whisper.

"Eh! what's that?" demanded Joe, raising her head up gently by the back hair.

"What's the matter, Joe?" and the guileless darling rubbed her eyes wearily. "Why, I was asleep, wasn't I?"

"Yes, I guess you was. Do you talk in your sleep as a general thing?"

"Oh, yes; sometimes, when I'm worried about anything."

"Well, you shan't be worried about anything if I can help it. Let's go to the opera house for the first thing that comes along."

"Thank you, Joe; I don't care if I do. You are a dear old darling." And the little fraud paid him for his thoughtfulness in a legal tender that sounded like two shingles slapped together.

A Useful Invention.

At a recent experiment in Silesia, by Capt. Ahlstrom, a Swedish officer, four heaps, consisting of logs of wood, were arranged in the form of a square, well covered with shavings, and saturated with petroleum. They were then set light to, and speedily became a mass of flames. Into this fiery furnace, the glowing heat of which kept the spectators at a respectful distance, stepped Capt. Ahlstrom, clad in his fireproof dress. He moved freely about in the restricted space—some four feet square—formed by the heaps, leaning from time to time quite unconcernedly against the blazing piles, and, finally, taking his seat upon one of the heaps, glowing with intense heat, he reclined there with as much nonchalance as though it had been a sofa. He remained thirty minutes in the flames without suffering in the smallest degree from the heat. Next day an experiment was made in the Hohenzollern mine, with the view of seeing whether the apparatus would avail in the event of an explosion of fire damp, or other analogous accident. The principal of the gymnasium, who volunteered to test it personally, descended into a space which had been shut off from the rest of the mine and filled with gas, and remained there twenty minutes without experiencing the slightest inconvenience from the poisonous atmosphere. Capt. Ahlstrom has sold his invention to Prussia for 50,000 marks.

Facts and Fancies.

It is a kind of happiness to know up to what point we can be unhappy.

It was a little boy who said: "Yes, soda water's good; it's like your foot's a-leep."

The Burlington *Hawkeye* tells of a surgical operation in which a Milwaukeean had to be amputated to save his ear.

A dwarf in Ningpo, China, is so small that his brother carries him in a basket, and opens the cover for those who pay to see.

"Ice-cold lager beer," said a thirsty individual looking at a welcome sign. "I don't scold it," said another man, "I like it."

It may be said that a man never really knows the character of a fellow citizen until he has interviewed him with a fourth of July subscription list.

There's a mining town out West called "Nowhere." That's where a man has always been when his wife lets him in at two o'clock in the morning.

Forty-one guests of a hotel in Omaha were poisoned, some of them almost fatally, by eating ice cream, the flavoring substance of which contained arsenic.

A Yankee, advertising for a wife, says: "It would be well if the lady were possessed of a competency sufficient to secure her against excessive grief, in case of accident occurring to her companion."

A Michigan editor requested to be allowed to address a graduating class of young ladies, and being permitted to do so, he strongly advised the young women to make good bread. Ever since that time he has not needed to patronize the baker.

The Colombian (South American) Congress has enacted that the election of President of the Union shall be on the same day simultaneously in all of the States. This will prevent the practice of marching national battalions from State to State to control the election.

Mrs. Shoddy (to shopkeeper)—"Show me a thermometer—one of your very best." Shopkeeper—"This, ma'am, is one of our finest—Venetian glass and the best quicksilver." Mrs. S—"Silver? That would be very nice for the kitching, but I want one for my boodoor. Haven't you one with quick-gold?"

Here is the recapitulation of the interest payable in New York during July: Governments, $26,996,441; State, $2,237,438; banks, $2,197,375; railroads, $15,290,568; insurance, $220,000; miscellaneous, $1,436,096; grand total, $48,385,918. The insurance companies pay from five to ten per cent., none less than five; the express companies from three to four; railroads from two to six; the majority pay three and a half.

Southern Good Feeling.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* has the following item: Commander Charles A. Babcock, of the United States navy, was buried yesterday afternoon under circumstances that must have been peculiarly gratifying to his friends, and that were certainly so to all thoughtful and well disposed citizens of New Orleans who witnessed the ceremonies. The spectacle of a United States officer who had been conspicuous for courage and activity during the late war, followed to the grave by individuals and organizations that had been equally conspicuous as identified with the Confederate cause, was at once significant and graceful. Besides being a tribute to the personal worth of the deceased and the respect in which his memory was held, it bespoke on behalf of the Southern people a good feeling vastly to their credit. Next behind the column of the regular military in the ranks of the funeral cortege marched the remnant of that famous body, the Washington Artillery, and the distinguished local organization known as the Continental Guards, together with many gentlemen known for their devotion to the South during its period of trial, and for their services on the side to which Captain Babcock had been opposed.

Sad Accident.

A farmer, Horace Miner, was chopping in the woods near Waymart, N. Y. His wife carried his dinner to him. He was engaged in felling a tree when she arrived at the spot, and she stood near waiting for [illegible] had [illegible] old [illegible] dis[illegible]

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J. W. CROMWELL, Editor.

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FOR PRESIDENT,

Rutherford B. Hayes,

OF OHIO.

For Vice President,

William A. Wheeler,

OF NEW YORK.

Saturday, July 8, 1876.

OUR CENTENNIAL.

The day to which all America has looked with anxious expectancy has come and gone. Amid the booming of cannon, the huzzas of millions of voices, the fervent prayers of thousands the FOURTH OF JULY, 1876, was ushered in and celebrated throughout the country with becoming unanimity of patriotism. But to Philadelphia all eyes looked and tens of thousands directed their steps, taxing to the utmost the capacity of all the steam boats and railroad coaches that could be pressed into service. It is gratifying to know that Philadelphia on this occasion bore her honors well. The whole population vied with each other in earnest manifestations of their providential permission to see the ushering in of a new Century. Not of the gorgeous display of bunting, not the flags of all nations flapping in the air, the brilliant display of fire works at Fairmount Park to a hundred thousand people do we wish to call attention.

The anniversary of the birth of a nation as well as that of an individual has its sober reflections as well as its gay festivities. What profiteth it the nation if these grand demonstrations are to have no potential influence on the human mind, to suggest no new duties to strengthen not the moral courage, but end in long winded resolutions, buncombe addresses or brilliant display of fire works

During the century closed the constitution and laws have approximated more and more to the Declaration of [illegible] is [illegible] and [illegible] acquaintance with the public career [illegible] and qualities of the rival candidates [illegible] it is entirely unnecessary for Republicans from other districts to meddle in this family quarrel.

tant, as deserving of cautious but firm action as any hitherto presented the Country and, therefore, demand the same self-sacrificing patriotism, that broad and enlightened Christian statemanship which are essential to national continuity, national prosperity and greatness.

It therefore behooves us to sink as much as possible partisan feeling and endeavor to grasp with firmness these questions presented, and with clear convictions of political duty, foresight and sagacity, boldly, fearlessly apply whatever remedy justice and sound policy alike dictate.

If the grand orations delivered, the strong resolutions adopted, tend to this decision just referred to, the Country may live to see at another Centennial greater devolopment of natural character, and that progress in art and science which the present foreshadows for us as the result of a wise statesmanship.

RED CLOUD, who, after *one* visit to the Centennial grounds, was so humiliated by not finding his race better represented in the International Exhibition, must recollect that but few years have elapsed since opportunity has been afforded the colored race of this country to have much experience in the mechanic, plastic and representative arts. But he should not be humiliated by Miss Edmonia Lewis' "Death of Cleopatra," Mr. Ashborne's dessicated cocoanut, cocoa oil, soap, tooth powder, &c., exhibited. If he as a Negro could see nothing in the exhibits of his own countrymen, he should have experienced some pleasure, at least, in the trinkets of the Gold Coast, West Africa, or in the exhibits of the South African Orange Free States.

It is another mistake of RED CLOUD to suppose that it was the duty of the Centennial managers to give any more of a *special* invitation to the colored people of this country than that given other citizens. There is a class of men in our midst who are constantly contending for the obliteration of the color-line in the laws and customs of our common country; and yet these same men are as much out of their element as a fish out of sea, unless they are specially named as colored men before they can take part in any enterprise, or engage in any undertaking for the public benefit.

Another fact in regard to the representation is, that many colored men and women who might have made worthy contributions to the art and other departments were indifferent; some too indolent and negligent until the last moment, and a few unable by reason of poverty.

The exclusive representation of colored men in the labor department as waiters and barbers, spoken of by RED CLOUD, must have originated in his very *fertile* imagination; for we happen to know personally a few colored carpenters who have obtained employment at their trade all the while from the Centennial Board of Finance; also a few messengers, janitors, &c., now employed in the buildings. Colored men were appointed on the several local committees created by the Centennial Commission, prior to the opening of the Exhibition, with the same authority to act as their white *confreres*. Our friend, RED CLOUD, should make another visit to the Centennial grounds, and take a less hurried view of the articles on exhibition. He will then be prepared to give an opinion that may stand the test of criticism and investigation.

We have been repeatedly requested to take some stand with regard to the contest in the Fourth Congressional district between Dr. Jorgenson and Mr. DeMortie. This, at the present stage of the canvass, we must decline to do on general principles. We do not know Dr. Jorgenson, but we have long been favorably acquainted with Mr. DeMortie, and know him to be a gentleman who would reflect credit on his race, who compose nearly two-thirds of the population of that district, and nine-tenths of the Republican voters. Nevertheless, we think the people of that district have such

Next Wednesday the Republicans of this Congressional district hold a nominating convention at Leesburg. We trust that acting wisely, and profiting by past experience, they will decline to make a nomination at this stage of the campaign. Let them wait until the Conservatives nominate their candidate, and then act as will best subserve the interests of the Republican party. In 1874 we came very near defeating that champion investigator, Eppa Hunton. It is our duty now, and the opportunity presents itself, of giving that gentleman ample opportunity to develop his special faculties as lawyer, by keeping him at home in Virginia, where his services are so much needed.

WE understand that Dick Lyles is trying to find out who it was that told the *Sentinel* that he went to Mr. Adams at 10 o'clock, and requested the printing of that bogus ticket which defeated Mr. H. S. King. If he will go to Mr. Adams he can find out all about it, and he will also find out who gave him (Lyles) $3 for distributing them too.

We commend to the voters of this Congressional district a study of the following table showing the vote polled by the Republican and Democratic candidates for the Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses.

From it there is a gleam of light that should direct the action of the convention to meet at Leesburg this month:

	1870.		1872.		1874.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Alexandria Co...	1135	1658	124	456	88	48
Alexandria.....	479	360	1353	1325	992	1057
Clarke.....	973	1062	607	870	545	271
Culpeper.....	995	959	1014	1127	900	883
Fairfax	1929	1050	1708	1205	1603	1575
Fauquier.....	1090	315	936	433	722	70
Frederick.....	1476	1620	422	335	333	180
Winchester	877	506	830	474	688	958
Loudoun.....	848	935	864	793	699	913
Madison.....	641	646	670	506	555	625
Orange.....	495	51	669	147	595	226
Rappahannock..						
Warren.....						
	10938	9162	11782	9178	9809	9201

Washington Advertisements.

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Patriotic Speech of Gov. Hayes.

A grand reception was given for Hayes by the citizens of Fremont, O., on his arrival there Saturday, June 24. He was escorted to his residence by military, with music and banners, accompanied by several thousand citizens.

Gov. Hayes delivered the following manly and patriotic speech:

MR. MAYOR, FELLOW-CITIZENS, FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: I need not attempt to express the emotion I feel at the reception which the people of Fremont and this county have given me to-night. Under any circumstances an assemblage of this sort at my home to welcome me would touch me, would elicit the warmest emotions of gratitude. But what gives to this distinctive character is the fact that those that are prominent in welcoming me at home I know very well in the past have not voted with me or for me, and they do not intend in the future to vote with me or for me.

It is simply that, coming to my home, they rejoice that Ohio, that Sandusky county, that the town of Fremont, has received at that convention that honor; and I thank you, Democratic fellow-citizens, Independents and Republicans for this spontaneous, and warm, and enthusiastic reception. (Cheers.) I trust that in the course of events the time will never come that you will have cause to regret what you do to-night. It is a very great responsibility that has been placed upon me to be the representative of forty millions of people—a responsibility which I know very well I am not equal to perform. I understand very well that it was not because of my ability, or talents, or position that I was chosen. There were accidents and contingencies that caused this result; but that which does rejoice my heart is, that here, where I have been in my childhood, there are those that come and rejoice at the result.

After an allusion to his earlier days and subsequent life in Fremont, he continued:

If defeated I shall return to you oftener than if I go to the White House. If I go there I shall rejoice at the time when I shall be enabled to return to you, and be a neighbor with you again. Events follow upon one another as wave follows wave upon the ocean. It is for each man to do what he can to make others happy. That is the prayer and that is the duty of life. Let us, my friends, in every position undertake to perform this. For me I have no reliance except that which Abraham Lincoln had when he went from his friends at Springfield, when he said to his friends, "I go to Washington to assume a responsibility greater than that which has devolved upon any one since the first President, and beg you, my friends and neighbors, to pray that I may have that divine assistance without which I cannot succeed, and with which I cannot fail." (Cheers.) In that spirit I ask you to deal with me. (Cheers.)

If it shall be the will of the people that the nomination shall be ratified all will be well. If, on the other hand, it shall be the will of the people that another shall assume these great responsibilities, let us see to it that we who oppose him give him a fair trial, and also our prayers. My friends I thank you for the interest you have taken in this respect, and that you have laid aside partisan feeling There has been too much bitterness on such occasions in this country. Let us see to it that abuse and vituperation of the candidate that shall be named at St. Louis does not proceed from our lips. Let us on this Centennial occasion, this second century of our existence, set an example of a free and intelligent nation can do. In electing the chief magistrate of the nation, the office that is to be the first of 45,000,000, of people, let us show all those who visit us how the American people can conduct themselves through a canvass of this sort. If it shall be in the spirit in which we meet here to night, if it shall be that justice and fairness shall be in all its discussions, it will commend free institutions to the world in a way in which they have never been commended before. (Cheers.)

At the Hayes and Wheeler ratification meeting at Exposition Hall, Cincinnati, Saturday night between four and five thousand persons were present. The principal speakers were ex-Secretary Bristow, Stanley Matthews and ex-Governor Noyes. Bristow was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and at the close it was with the greatest difficulty he could escape the crowd.

Political Notes—A striking pen portrait of a well known political character—Old African Baptist Church.

The action of the Cincinnati Convention corroborates Macaulay's statement that politics is the science of compromise, though it was such a compromise as no one here supposed likely to occur. The nomination of Hayes surprised the Republicans and foiled the Democrats to such an extent that they have not yet recovered from the disappointment which this unexpected ticket produced; and the papers here have preserved a silence on the subject which clearly indicates their unsettled condition of mind. They cannot, as good Democrats, say aught in praise of the candidates, and not knowing what to say against them, they dismiss the whole matter with a short paragraph or a miserable pun. Their attacks will chiefly be directed against the present administration, hoping thereby to make the Presidential candidates, by implication, *particeps criminis*. and by laboring to render the administration obnoxious, thereby defeat those who represent the same party.

The Republicans here are determined to work bravely for the ticket. Organizations have already sprung up with this sole object in view, and through their agency a vigorous and effective canvass will be made in this district. There is no lack of enthusiasm in the cause, but every citizen seems prepared to go soberly to work for the success of Hayes and Wheeler in Virginia. On this question the entire party is in the best of temper, and, as you have already suggested in your valuable and popular journal, it is not wise to abandon all hope of carrying Virginia for the Republicans. The attempt is not necessarily hopeless, and with the proper organization and discipline in the party, we could reclaim the State, which is Conservative only because Republicans permit it to be so and make small effort to increase party strength. No disturbing cause is to be apprehended except, perhaps, in the nomination of a Congressman from this district; but it is to be hoped that nothing will characterize that contest but a generous and honest rivalry, and that all will acquiesce in the decision of the majority.

We have, of late, experienced considerable difficulty in selecting our Representative, not because aspirants were wanting in numbers or zeal, but on account of the unreasonable bitterness and unrelenting antagonism with which the preliminary canvass for the nomination has been conducted.

Of course, we are blessed with a standing, chronic, irrepressible candidate, whose frequent candidature has become absolutely monotonous, and in making up our calculations we always include that inevitable office-seeker as a matter of course. He is young and sanguine, so sanguine that, in the face of all his defeats for every possible salaried office, he still insists that the great majority who persistently vote for somebody else, are entirely wrong in their preference and should, by all means, secure his official services either in National, State, or municipal offices—a conclusion to which the people are provokingly slow in coming. He firmly believes that he can combine more elements by which to attain success than any mortal Republican in the State; that he is the man to get votes from everywhere and everybody, but when the time comes for the aforesaid "elements" to vote for him it unfortunately falls out that those much expected elements are not to be found and then our young and sanguine friend explains. He is good on explanation, and one peculiarity of his explanations is, that they never occur to him until after a defeat. If political success could be secured by shameless impudence, unrestrained boldness and tiresome persistency in office-hunting, together with overweening confidence in personal fitness and popularity, this gentlemen could be exalted to the highest reach of his wild ambition.

But he has friends—colored friends they are—a straggling few who religiously believe him to be a "bigger man than old Grant." Like himself (not Grant, but the young man of whom we write, the "bigger fellow") they are not in office and would not be, on the same philosophical principle which had such a powerful influence in restraining Jack from eating his supper. At some period of their lives when they knew less of official corruption and understood less of the exalted and patriotic principles of their youthful leader, they, too, had government places, and to those places they clung with a devotion and single heartedness which, in contrast with their present impecuniosity, starts a tear in the eye of every unsalaried beholder. They are true friends and hold occasional indignation meetings, but neither men nor angels can tell what they expect to accomplish. They contrive, however to get together three or four resolutions which one half of them cannot read and none understand. They make speeches too—tremendous, overflowing, patriotic efforts they are, and I would stop to give your readers a specimen, but, in dutiful submission to the Constitution of our Union, which declares "that no cruel and unusual punishments shall be inflicted," I desist. These good friends are striving to have their leader nominated, and if the Convention fails to nominate him, they with him will "come forth to fight their battles o'er and slay again the slain;" for, unlike Patrick Henry, whom he rivals in eloquence, experience is not a lamp unto his feet, and in further variance from the warning of that great patriot, he ever listens to the syren whispers of his ambitious spirit.

We have opportunity to select from gentlemen of undoubted ability as leaders and who are recommended by their splendid services to the party and their high standing in the community. We hope to make a good selection, and we intend to win.

The first African Baptist Church on Broad street will soon be pulled down and a finer and more suitable structure erected in its stead. About this house of worship cluster associations and memories for thousands of our people throughout the State and country which no other spot can excite, and one feels half sad to see the good old building go out of sight, but change is nature's inexorable law.

CRAIG.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

POLITICS.

Washington and its vicinity enjoys one great blessing not shared by any other American city of equal size and population—freedom from the pernicious influences of local politics.

Congress, in its wisdom, has seen fit to respect the memory of the Constitution, and deprived the District of Columbia of the glorious, inalienable right of self-government.

Still, the boys have not yet quite forgotten the good old days of voting, and they never let an occasion slip which has the seeming of an election.

The call for the recent Republican Convention to send two delegates to Cincinnati, was like the tap of the drum on the eve of battle; and here and there, the numerous leaders, aroused from their slumbers at the corner groceries, might have been seen marshalling their forces, and eager for the fray. On one side, prominent above the rest, was the tall Sycamore of the Island, the Chief of the Galileans, and Past Grand Worthy Superior of the United Order of Chaldeans, running to and fro, directing, and commanding his obedient hosts to retrieve their long lost power, and save the District by sending Bowen and Green to the front. On the other, were the Ring boys, office-holders and contractors, strong and solid, but without a leader, lying in ambush, and hoping to secure by strategy what they could not expect to win in open contest. The faithful lieutenant of the treasury, shouting Boss Shepherd, Douglass, and victory!! assumed control of these, and the country knows the result—a telegram.

Your friend,

PEDRO.

A foundling was picked up in the President's grounds on Tuesday with twelve fingers and as many toes.

Dom Pedro has gone to New York, where he expects to stay till his departure for Europe.

Extract from an address by Rev. J. T. Jenifer in laying the base of the Allen monument in the Centennial grounds.

I have been introduced here as a representative of the South—the South, the land of my childish dreams, the land pregnant with the romance of our suffering race, but the land where we have been crushed, and the land where we as a race shall arise and reign. In no wise do I wish to be regarded as sectional in my feelings upon this occasion, for I regard this to be the representative action of a struggling race—a grateful people. I hope I may be pardoned, therefore, if I shall now speak more particularly of the South, that section of our country where the largest numbers of our people have been born, suffered and are now suffering, but where they must remain and be elevated by their own efforts, assisted by others. The Southern question is an important question; made important because the destiny of a struggling race is involved in it. It is the problem of the nation, more important than finances. It engages the intensest interest of the philanthropists of the world. But with profound gratitude and buoyant hope we divine here to-day that the colored race is to control the destiny of the South. God, who has begun to deliver and elevate this people, if they are faithful will not leave it half done. There is where He has humbled us; there is where He intends to exalt us. The present unsettled condition of affairs there are the death struggles of the Lost Cause, but the better class of citizens want peace and prosperity.

The outrages and murders committed upon us are the fruits of wanton prejudice, hatred, and hellish passion, suffered to satiate itself under the weakness of the Government upon the plea of State rights. What we most need in the South are the benefits of common schools and a pure Gospel preached by an enlightened ministry. We need arithmetic to calculate the value of our productions and resources. We need the privilege to vote unintimidated by threats or violence or duped by political demagogues. Great impatience has been manifested by the country with regard to the freedmen of the South. Many have become discouraged, and have said that attempts at their elevation have been a failure. They have made a grave mistake. The progress of the colored people of the South the past fifteen years has been marvelous, all things considered. The mistake these people make who despair is that they do not read history wisely. The laws of human development and progress make no special appropriations nor exceptions in our case.

We must conform to the same great laws as other races who have struggled from paupers to a higher civilization. The work of centuries cannot be done in a decade. Might not the General Government, which annually makes large appropriations for internal improvements, and gives millions to feed and clothe Indians who are too lazy to add one iota to the productive resources of the country, make an appropriation for the education of the freedmen of the South?

Such an act would be for internal improvement. Let it do this to more fully develop the resources of that productive country. Do it to maintain peace there and save the expense of investigating committees. Do it to make certain the acts of reconstruction and to perpetuate the Union. Let it do this, and the sooner will the South become the land of peace and plenty. Kuklux Klans and White Leagues will be no more; education will be diffused among the masses, an enlightened Christianity will be preached and practiced by the people, enterprise and industry will be the rule instead of the exception. Then let us invite the immigrant, the stranger, and the capitalist, and let them come and help us to drain our lands, levy our streams, bridge our rivers, improve our highways, devolop our resources, utilize our valuable timbers and minerals. They will then find the affable and strong Negro to welcome them. In him they will find the native laborer adapted to toil and enured to the climate and heat. Then shall the wilderness and solitary places be glad for them, and the desert shall blossom and bloom as the rose. Then will the fields of the South yield their matchless cotton, not only for the mills of Manchester and Lowell, but the beautiful valleys of the South shall be heard to resound with the hum of a million spindles, controlled by Negro hands. We are here to-day before the eyes of all nations to show our appreciation of the American Centennial. We shall not be here the next national anniversary, but our children will be. They will not come as we have come, but they will come greater—come with their productions. They will come in their arts, their science, their literature, and in their philosophy, in all of which they shall excel. Color lines will then be wiped out, caste will be gone; the American citizen, white or black, will be honored and loved, and mind and moral excellence will be the measure of the man.—*Christian Recorder.*

The People's Advocate.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

READ THIS.

To every subscriber of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE for six months, we will send *free* by return mail, on receipt of $1.00, a photograph of the new LINCOLN MONUMENT, cabinet size, admirably suitable for framing.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Providence Baptist Church at Leesburg will give their grand Centennial excursion on July 19, 1876. to Richmond, Va., returning the next day. Fare for the round trip from Alexandria, $3.00. This excursion will be so arranged as to give a daylight view of the entire route. Music from two choirs will enliven the trip.

Among the members of Congress interviewed by the Washington News, with reference to the St. Louis nomination, was Gen. Eppa Hunton of this district, who is reported as saying: "It is an elegant ticket and destined to be victorious. Victory is in the air and the other side feels it. The people are tired of this corrupt administration, and they are determined to purify the political atmosphere."—*Gazette.*

Yes, the people of the eighth Virginia district are tired of salary grabbers and telegram suppressors and the 7th of November next will prove it too.

The New York Post, one of the most respectable and influential Republican papers in the North, has come out in support of Tilden and Hendricks.—*Gazette.*

Yes, and the Virginia Sentinel, the only respectable Democratic paper in Alexandria, and one of the most influential in the South, has came out in support of Hayes and Wheeler.

The *Gazette* is welcome to *such* support as the *Post* gives Tilden and Hendricks denouncing the platform upon which they are placed and declaring their election to be a public calamity.

SENATOR W. N. STEVENS, of the Tenth Senatorial district of Virginia is in our city. The Senator is looking well. He is stopping at the Fountain House.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We are under many obligations to Mr. Wm. H. Williams, New Bedford, Mass., for A Letter from Louis Haydeu of Boston to Judge Simm's, of Savannah, Georgia, also a copy of P. H. G. Lodge, proceedings for 1875.

Mr. Wm. D. Kelley, sends us The Apphal of Edmund Kelley, New Bedford, Mass., to the lovers of Freedom, Righteous Progress, and Christianity with regard to their politican duties.

Several articles sent by the editor from Philadelphia for the appearance in this week's issue have been missent for they have not reached the office of the printer.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

Alexandria, Va., June 1st, 1876.

At a meeting of the 8th Congressional District Republican Committee, held in Alexandria, this day, it was decided to call a convention of the voters of this district, to be held at Leesburg, Loudoun Co., on the 12th day of July next, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this district in the forty-fifth Congress and a Presidential Elector.

The representation in the convention from each county to be as many as there are Magisterial districts in the County, and from the cities of Alexandria and Winchester, as many as there are wards in each city.

G. C. THORP, Chairman.
E. C. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after Monday, June 5th, until further notice, the Ferry Boats will run according to the following schedule:

Leave Washington: 6, 7.30, 8.30, 10.30, and 11.30, a. m., and 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15 and 7 p. m.

Leave Alexandria: 6, 7.30, 8.30 9.30, 10.30, and 11.30 a. m., and 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.I5, and 7 p. m.

S. S. HOWISON,
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Richmond Advertisements.

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I have taken charge of the house formerly known as the Williams' House. It has been thoroughly refurnished and is now open for the accommodation of the public. It is situated in the business portion of the city and convenient to all of the railroads, depots and steamboat landings. The bar is supplied with the best liquors, wines, brandies and cigars.

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RAILROADS.

ALEXANDRIA & WASHINGTON RAILROAD CO. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The citizens of Alexandria are no doubt generally aware of the causes which abliged this company to withdraw its local passenger trains from from the depot corner of King and St. Asaph streets, to the A. & F. depot, at Fayette and Cameron streets; to compensate for the difference in distance between the present and former depots, the time of passenger trains between Alexandria and Washington has been redduced eight minutesf making the run between the two cities in twenty-five minutes; this, with the facilities we offer in the central location of the depot, corner of Sixth and B streets, Washington city, will, it is hoped, prove satisfactory to the patrons of the road.

GEO. C. WILKINS, Sueperintendent.
Office of the Superintendent, Baltimore, June 12, 1876—tf

WASHINGTON CITY, VIRGINIA MIDLAND AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 18th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Baltimore....	6:25 a m	10.05 p m
" Washington..	8:20 "	11:33 "
" Alexandria...	8:50 "	12:05 a m
" Gordonsville.	1:10 p m	4:05 "
" Charl'sville...	2.00 "	5:00 "
Arrive at Lynchb'g	5:00 "	8:40 "
" Danville	7:57 "	12:20 p m
" Dundee.	8:00 "	12:25 "
NORTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Dundee daily	9:00 a m	4:05 p m
" Danville	9:03 "	4;15 "
" Lynchburg...	11.40 "	8.35 "
" Charl'sville...	2.45 p m	12.08 a m
" Gordonsville	3;40 "	1.23 "
Arrive at Alexan'a.	7.55 "	5.40 "
" Washington..	8.30 "	6.10 "
" Baltimore.....	10.20 "	8.50 "

Accommodation Train daily, except Sunday: Leave Washington 4.20 p. m., Alexandria 5.00 p. m.; arrive at Front Royal 9 35 p. m. Leave Front Royal 3.30 a. m; arrive at Alexandria 7.50 a. m. and at Washington 8.30 a. m. Good connection at Manassas Junction with mail train to and from the South. Leave Front Royal in the morning, go to any point on main line as far as Charlottesville, and return to Front Royal at 9.35 p. m. same day, giving many hours' stay at Warrenton, Culpeper, Orange, &c.

MANASSAS DIVISION—MAIL TRAIN.

Passengers leave Washington at 8.20 a. m., Alexandria at 8.50 a. m., and arrive at Strasburg at 4 40 a. m. Leave Strasburg at 6.35 a. m., and arrive at Alexandria 3.30 p. m.

WARRENTON BRANCH.

Connection to and from Warrenton with mail train only.

At Washington close connection with North and West; at Danville twice daily with South and Southwest; at Lynchburg twice daily to South and West.

Twice daily connections with Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, Eastward to Richmond, and westward to Staunton, White Sulphur and all the various Springs on that line.

Elegant Parlor Cars will be run with the day trains between Baltimore and White Sulphur Springs, leaving Baltimore at 6.25 a. m.

Both trains from South connect with Chesapeake and Ohio, at Charlottesville, for the West. This is the only line running double daily trains South of Washington, and makes now the quickest time ever made between Washington and New Orleans, being less than 50 hours.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS daily, *without change*, between Baltimore and New Orleans, leaving Baltimore 6.25 a. m.; also sleeper between Baltimore and Lynchburg, by night line.

Centennial Excursion tickets to Philadelphia on sale, good for 30 days, and through tickets to South and West at lowest rates.

G. J. FOREACRE Gen. Manager.
J. M. BROADUS, G, T A. je17

RAILROADS.

1876 GREAT 1876
PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTH-WEST.
Double Track, Steel Rails, Splendid Scenery, Magnificent Equipment.

Trains leave Washington, from Depot of BALTIMORE & POTOMAC RAILROAD, Corner of Sixth and B Streets, as follows

For Philadelphia, New York, and the East, 9.10 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars attached. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars 9.23 a. m. daily, except Sunday. For Philadelphia and New York, 1.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday; for Philadelphia, 4.50 p. m. daily, with Parlor Cars attached.

For Pittsburg and the West, 6 a. m daily, with Parlor Cars to Pittsburg; 7.40 p. m. daily, with Palace Car to Chicago, and 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Canandaigua and the North, 6 a. m. daily, except Sunday; and 7.40 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Car to Rochester. For Elmira, 11.55 a. m daily, except Sunday.

For the South via Richmond, 8:40 a. m. and 11.38 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and via Lynchburg 7 a. m. and 11.38 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

LOCAL TRAINS.

For Alexandria, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11 a. m., and 1, 3, 4 20, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 8 a. m. 1, and 6 p. m.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 6 and 10 a. m., and 5 p. m.

Tickets and information can be procured at principal Railroad Stations and Ticket Offices Southeast.

D. M. BOYD, Jr. Gen'l Passenger Ag't.
FRANK THOMPSON, Gen'l Manager.
jal-d&wly

WASHINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—TWO TRAINS DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND ROUND HILL.
BEGINNING APRIL 25th, 1876.

Leave Washington at 9 a.m. and 4.12 p. m. and Alexandria at 9:10 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. Pass Leesburg, going westward, at 11:25 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.; and arrive at Round Hill at 12 m. and 7.20 p. m. Leave Round Hill at 5.20 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.; Pass Leesburg, going eastward, at 6 a. m. and 1:10 p. m., and arrive at Alexandria at 8.15 a. m. and 3:15 p. m., and at Washington at 8:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Passengers from Washington will take the Washington and Ohio cars at the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station, at 9 a. m. and 4.20 p. m., and go through to Round Hill without change of cars.

The 9:10 a. m. train from Alexandria and 12:30 p. m. train from Round Hill connect at Round Hill with Harris' Daily Line of Coaches for Snickersville, Berryville, and Winchester; also with Reamer's Line of Coaches, which leave Leesburg daily for Aldie and Middleburg.

Both Trains, westward, make close connection at Vienna, with Sisson's Line of Stages for Fairfax Court House.

Commutation Tickets, 3 cents per mile.
Annual Tickets, $60.

R. H. HAVENER,
ap24 General Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

CHANGE OF TIME, JULY 3, 1876.

From Washington City.

5.00 A. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.
6.40 A. M. Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way Stations, Point of Rocks and intermediate stations. Main Stem.
7.10 A. M. Baltimore and Alexandria Junction.
8.00 A. M. New York Philadelphia and Boston Express. Pullman Parlor Cars. Leaves at 8.10 a. m. Sunday, stops at all way stations and connect for Annapolis.
8.15 A. M. Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburg Express, Frederick Hagerstown and Valley Road.
8.20 A. M. Point of Rocks and way stations.
8.30. A. M. Baltimore and way stations.
9.35 A. M. New York Limited Express Baltimore and Philadelphia. Sunday to Baltimore only.
12.15 P. M. Baltimore and Way Stations. Ellicott City and Annapolis.
1.40 P. M. New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Express. On Sunday, all way stations, and Baltimore only.
3.30 P. M. Baltimore and way stations.
4.30 P. M. Baltimore and Laurel Express, Frederick, Ellicott City and way stations, via Relay.
4.30 P. M. Frederick, and Point of Rocks (via Metropolitan Branch)
4.45 P. M. Baltimore, Annapolis and way stations.
5.25 P. M. Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Express. Except Saturday. Daily to Columbus. Louisville by 11.30 p. m. train on Sunday. Hagerstown and Winchester. Sleeping Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville.
5.40 P. M. Baltimore and way stations.
7.00 P. M. Baltimore, and Philadelphia Express.
7.05 P. M. Baltimore and way stations.
8.20 P. M. Pittsburgh, but no connection beyond Martinsburg by train leaving Sunday night. Way stations on Metropolitan Branch.
9.00 P. M. Baltimore, Bladensburg, Beltsville, Laurel, Relay.
10.00 P. M. New York and Philadelphia night Expsess. Sleeping Cars to New York.
10.05 P. M. Baltimore and principal way stations.
10.40 P. M. Martinsburg and way stations, Metropolitan Branch.
11.30 P. M. St. Louis Express. Chicago, Columbus, Sandusky, Newark; on Saturday for Louisville.
7.10, 8.00, 8.15, 9,35, a. m; 1.40, 5.25, 7.00, 7.05, 8.20, 9.00, 10.00, 10.05 and 11.30 p. m. daily.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

No connection on Sunday for Hagerstown or Valley Branch; or for New York and Philadelphia at 8 a. m. and 3.40 p. m.

For further inf... Baltimore and ... ington Statio... where order... be checke... the ci...

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Hints about Work.

There are some precautions to be observed in working out of doors at this season, which may add much to comfort, and may preserve health, or save life. The most important is to avoid drinking cold water when heated. We have worked a whole day without drinking, except at the usual resting spells, and know that it can be done by any one who will resist the desire to swallow copious draughts of water. The fluid dilutes the blood, weakens the system, greatly increases perspiration, and this in its turn excites thirst. To pour some cold water upon the wrists, and to bathe the temples, will reduce the temperature of the body very rapidly. As a protection to the head we wear a white handkerchief or a cabbage leaf in the hat, and a white handkerchief fastened to the hat behind, so as to fall loosely over the back of the neck. If one must drink, a small quantity of oat meal, stirred in the water, will be wholesome and nutritious.

The laws of health require careful observation. Decomposition is very active during the hot weather, and all filth and refuse, of whatever kind, should be removed to the compost heap and well covered with earth. Sinks, cellars, drains, cesspools, and all such places, may be cheaply disinfected by pouring into them or sprinkling about them, a pailful of water in which a pound of copperas (sulphate of iron) has been dissolved. A quantity of ground plaster mixed with offensive liquid matter, or sprinkled about stable drains, or other bad smelling moist places, will be very serviceable.

"Ill weeds now grow apace." In the hurry of harvest work these should not be neglected. A day's delay may not hurt the crop, while it may make a wonderful difference in the growth of the weeds. To cultivate in a dry time will do the most execution amongst weeds, and by keeping the soil mellow, will make it more absorbent and retentive of moisture.

Mangels or rutabagas need to have the soil mellow and moist, and must be kept free from weeds. One plant too many in the row, is a weed as much as a thistle or a ragweed, and wherever the plants are too thick, they should be thinned unsparingly. Rutabagas may be sown up to the middle of the month. Dusting the young plants while still in the seed leaf with fine guano will help to keep off the flea, and will stimulate the plants to push out the rough leaves, when they will be safe from this pest.

Fodder corn for soiling may still be sown in succession. The more this crop is grown and used, the more valuable it is found to be. It should not be sown broadcast except upon the very richest soil, and even then the extra labor of drilling it will be well repaid. Drills should be thirty inches apart, and the seed an inch apart in the drill. To get a good growth, this crop should be as well cultivated as the main crop. Four bushels of seed per acre is needed. —*Agriculturist.*

Profits of Cattle Raising.

The profits arising from the investment of money in pasturing stock in Texas are enormous. Mr. Alfred Smith, a prominent citizen of Austin, whom I met in the Indian nation on his way home from a trip to New York, a correspondent says, informed me that at the close of the war he invested $2,800 in horses. By judicious sales from the large number of horses this amount purchased, and by the shrewd investment of the money thus realized in the purchase of other horses, and by the natural increase of his stock he is now the owner of four thousand head. When in Austin I was informed by a prominent banker that "Old Smith" had realized half a million by his faith in the stock pasturage of western Texas.

Sheep raising is said to be a source of surer profit than either horses or cattle. A great many of the capitalists of eastern Texas buy a few thousand sheep on the frontier when mesquit grass can be had, and then give them in charge to some party who personally attends to them, who pays all the expenses and takes half the gross profits for his pay. Mr. William Keileher of Austin, a prominent sheep raiser, informed me that he made an annual profit of from thirty to forty per cent. on the amount invested.

One man can take care of two thousand sheep. The sheep double themselves every three years. No feed is required during the winter except the mesquit grass so plentifully afforded, and the mild climate precludes the necessity of housing.

A Freak of Lightning.

The lightning that killed a man in Cincinnati struck the back part of his head, singeing off the hair, and raising a large swelling as though he had been hit with a red hot bar of iron. It thence passed around to the right, blistering the right ear, traveled across the chest diagonally from the right breast down[illegible] to the Decatur [illegible] four [illegible]

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

Samuel J. Tilden, nominated by the Democratic convention at St. Louis for President of the United States, was born at New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., March 15, 1814, and is therefore sixty-two years of age. He was educated at Yale College and at the University of New York, and then commenced the study of law. In 1844, then practicing law, he published the *Daily News* in New York city. He left editorial life after the campaign of that year. In 1846 he was elected to the New York State Legislature, and was also a member of the State constitutional convention. In 1847 he withdrew from politics and gave his attention wholly to law, in which he amassed a large fortune. He succeeded Dean Richmond as the head of the Democratic State committee of New York, and became interested in the local politics of New York city. In 1874 he was elected over Gen. John A. Dix (Rep.) and Morgan H. Clark (Temp.) by a majority of 38,559, out of a total vote of 794,233. Mr. Tilden is a bachelor, is five feet ten inches in height, and has what is called the purely nervous temperament, with its usual accompaniment of spare figure, blue eyes, and fair complexion. His hair, originally chestnut, is now partially silvered by age.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819; received a liberal education, and graduated at Hanover College in 1841. He begun the study of law at Chambersburg, Pa., and was there admitted to the bar in 1843. He then went to Indiana, and entered on the practice of his profession In 1848 he was elected a member of the Legislature, in 1850 was in the constitutional convention, and for the next five years was in Congress, and for four years after was commissioner of the general land office. In 1860 he was nominated for governor, and was defeated by Henry S. Lane. In 1862 he was elected United States senator from Indiana, from which position he retired in 1869. In 1872 he was elected governor of Indiana.

Joseph St. Denis and Joseph Sovrell were dangerously wounded at Whitehall, N. Y., by the explosion of a cannon with which they were firing a Tilden salute..... The secret service bureau detectives have succeeded in unearthing and arresting the counterfeiters of the bills which have of late created so much trouble throughout the country. Nearly $100,000 in finished bills were seized, together with numerous plates....Earthquake shocks at Corinth, Greece, destroyed numerous houses, and the inhabitants are leaving in alarm.....One steamer recently brought over five hundred Swedish and Norwegian Mormons *en route* for Salt Lake.....Yale College has conferred the degree of L.L.D. on Gen. Sherman.

A bootblack, eighteen years of age, was murdered with a pocketknife, in New York, by a young ruffian, who made his escape..... Yale won, by thirteen lengths, the eight-oared race with Harvard, at Springfield, rowing the four miles in 22.02 ..... A mob at Lancaster, Ky., removed Floyd Pearce, a negro, charged with the murder of Henry Yeaker, a white man, from jail and hanged him to a tree. S. J. Williams, another murderer, was either liberated or escaped in the confusion.....McLaughlin and Martin, the noted wrestlers, had a match in Detroit, which lasted from 10.45 at night till 8.30 the next morning without either gaining a fall. The referee declared it a draw. ..... A conflagration at Phillipsburg, Pa., destroyed numerous buildings, including the *Journal* office. Loss, $150,000 to $200,000.

The Centennial fourth was celebrated this year to the complete satisfaction of the most patriotic. Two days, Monday and Tuesday, were devoted to the object. Indeed, the work of celebrating commenced on Sunday night at twelve o'clock, concluding on the morning of the fifth. In New York city, in addition to the usual holiday ceremonies, a monster parade, including the military and civic societies in a grand torchlight procession, took place at midnight. All New York turned out to witness the affair, and the new century was ushed in the wildest and most extravagant manner. Similar displays took place in all the larger cities. In Philadelphia, monster parades took place on the third and fourth. The sale of bunting was large, and fortunes were spent for powder and fireworks. All over the United States it seems very evident that all devoted themselves to the pleasant task of giving the second century of the existence of the country a fitting welcome.

At Fleetwood park, N. Y., Johnnie Murphy rode 155 miles in six hours, forty-five minutes and seven seconds on Eastern horses—a bet having been made that no Eastern mare or horses could equal the feat of Peralto, the Californian.....Colorado has voted to become the thirty-eighth State of the Union.... Prince Malan, of Servia, has thrown off the yoke of Turkey and declared war.....Four men were drowned in Passaic bay, N. J., by the upsetting of a rowboat.....Fort Madison, Iowa, was visited by a terrific wind storm, which unroofed forty houses and damaged many more. A Catholic church was ruined by its steeple falling on it.....Orson A. House, the noted New York divorce lawyer, was shot dead by his wife, whom he had often maltreated. He was ilitreating her, when she picked up a revolver and shot him dead ..... The United States public debt was reduced $3,881,397 during the month of June.....Four young men of Philadelphia—Dr. Bucker, Bernard Klosti, H. H. Bucker and Wm. H. Young, were killed by the explosion of a can of nitroglycerine they were experimenting with for the purpose of illuminating the house in which they resided.

Gen. Custer found an Indian encampment of three or four thousand savages on the Little Horn, and personally led a charge of five cavalry companies against the strongest portion of the camp, ordering Major Reno to attack from the other side with seven other companies. The savages surrounded Custer's command on all sides, and although the little troop fought with the utmost desperation, they were all killed or wounded, including Custer, his two brothers, nephew and brother-in-law, all of whom died fighting at the head of the column. Three hundred and fifteen men were killed, seventeen of whom were commissioned officers. Major Reno intrenched himself, and held in abeyance by the Indians until relieved by Gen. Gibbons, having been an entire day the scorching sun without being able to get a drop of water. The Indians withdrew when Gen Gibbons came up, carrying with them the arms and ammunition of the slaughtered

A tornado swept over portions of Iowa, doing great damage to crops and buildings. The village of Rock Dale, six miles from Dubuque, was washed out by water and forty-two of the inhabitants drowned. At Burlington twenty-nine buildings were blown down, killing three persons and injuring many others..... The great powers of Europe will remain neutral during the war between Servia and Turkey, although they are all placing their armies on a war footing.....A dispatch from the governor of the Dutch East Indies confirms the report of the loss of the steamer Lieutenant-General Kroesen in the straits of Sunda, with 230 persons on board.....The engine of one train ran into the rear of another near Elm Station, Pa., and the engineer and flagman were killed. Several others were wounded.... Numerous fires and casualties are reported from all parts of the country as the result of the fourth.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

The House bill providing for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale, was passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a telegram from the New York Bureau of Trade praying that silver shall not be made a legal tender for any sum larger than five dollars. Referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Conkling (Rep.), of New York, called up the Senate bill to punish the counterfeiting of trade mark goods, and the sale or dealing in of counterfeit trade mark goods. The several amendments heretofore agreed to by the judiciary committee were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, from the conference committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report that the committee had agreed upon a bill, and the report was agreed to.

The Chair appointed Messrs. West, Hamlin and Maxey as the new conference committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill.

Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the bill passed by the House to continue the unexpended balances to provide temporarily for the expenses of the government for a period not to exceed ten days, with an amendment providing that in cases where no sufficient unexpended balance remains on hand, the necessary amount be appropriated out of any money in the treasury. Passed.

The House bill to amend sections 3,893 and 3,894 of the revised statutes, providing a penalty for mailing obscene books and other matter therein contained, and prohibiting lottery circulars from passing through the mails, was taken up. After a short discussion the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Windom said the bill as it came from the House appropriated $15,256,731.32. To this the Senate committee had added $4 684,603 55. The bill for the current fiscal year appropriated $29,459,853.

HOUSE

On motion of Mr. Atkins (Dem.), of Tennessee, the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

The Speaker appointed as a committee of conference on that bill Messrs. Atkins, Randall and Hurlburt.

Mr. Paine (Dem.), of Ohio, from the committee on banking and currency, reported back the Senate amendments to the Silver Coin bill.

The vote on the first amendment of the Senate, striking out the word "now" (which confined the issue of silver coin to that now in the treasury), resulted: Yeas, 75; nays, 78. The vote was then taken on concurring on the second amendment of the Senate, and it was rejected—60 to 105.

Mr. Randall moved to concur with the Senate amendment, with an amendment thereto in the form of two additional sections, authorizing in addition to the silver coin allowed to be issued in redemption of fractional currency, the coinage of twenty millions, requiring the purchase of the necessary silver bullion at market rates, and authorizing the issue of the coin in the ordinary disbursements of the treasury. He also allowed Mr. Landers (Dem), of Indiana, to offer an amendment authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar of the same weight and fineness as that in use on the first of January, 1861, and making it a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

The vote was first taken on Mr. Landers' amendment, and it was adopted—yeas, 110; nays, 54.

The motion made by Mr. Randall to concur in the Senate amendment, with his own, and Mr. Landers' amendments thereto, was then agreed to—yeas, 110; nays, 45.

The bill now goes back to the Senate with these provisions ingrafted on the Senate amendments.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had agreed to the report of the conference committee on the naval appropriations.

Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, from the committee of conference on the Post-office Appropriation bill, submitted the report of that committee, informing the House that the committee had not been able to agree, and asked for another committee. The report was then adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Holman, Clark and Hale as a new committee of conference.

Mr. Blount (Dem.), of Georgia, from the committee of conference on the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report in favor of the House concuring in some of the Senate amendments, and of the Senate receding from others of its own amendments. Mr. Blount said the difference between the bill as it passed the House and as it passed the Senate was $2,043,000, and that the difference between the bill as it passed the House and as reported by the conference committee was only $315,000, an addition of $250,000 for the bureau of construction and repair, and of $65,000 for the bureau of steam navigation. The report of the committee was agreed to.

How Hesing Received Sentence.

When sentence was pronounced Hesing stood as if deprived of the power of movement. It was one of those moments which occasionally occur in a court of justice when there is such painful intensity of excitement as for a few seconds to rob every one present of their power to say or do anything. Hesing clung to the railing behind which he stood, and the fearful whirlwind of emotion that passed over his face was only observable by the judge and the automation-like clerk. Consternation was plainly visible upon the faces of the ten defendants left sitting in the jury box. The judge at last considerately came to the relief of the fallen giant.

"You may take your seat, Mr. Hesing," he said.

The old man turned, stumbled back to his chair, and without raising his eyes to gaze upon the curious crowd watching his every motion, buried his face in his handkerchief and burst into tears. It was, indeed, a bitter moment. —*Chicago Paper.*

A well known physician, residing in the city, left town for a few days, and a notice to that effect was posted on the door of his office. Some wag has added: "Patients expected to recover in the meantime."

The Centennial Legion.

The Centennial Legion, which joined the great procession in Philadelphia on the fourth of July, was commanded by Gen. Heth, and composed of the following organizations: Rhode Island Light Infantry, Col. E. B. Bullock commanding; Clinch Rifles, of Georgia; Phil Kearny Guards, of Elizabeth, N. J., Capt. W. H. DeHart; American Rifles, of Wilmington, Del., Capt. S. M. Wood; detachment of the Fifth Maryland regiment, Col. Loney; Boston Light Infantry, of Boston, Mass., Capt. N. N. Noyes; Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., Capt. M. G. Moore; Old Guard, of New York city; Fayetteville Light Infantry, of North Carolina, Major Haigh; a section of the First New Hampshire Battery, dismounted, and acting as infantry; the New Haven Grays, of New Haven, Conn.; State Fencibles, of Philadelphia, Capt. J. W. Ryan; Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, of Norfolk, Va., Capt. Hodges, with guns and caissons.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

Liver and Blood Diseases.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D., author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and one-half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and one-half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthily. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy or nervous feelings, forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels and other organs cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and we have, as a result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhea. Other symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in mouth, internal heat, palpitation, teasing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in throat, bloating of stomach, pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system, set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with very small doses daily of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not increased in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	07¾	@	10¾
Common to Good Texans	07	@	07
Milch Cows	45 00	@	60 00
Hogs—Live	—	@	—
Dressed	08¾	@	08¾
Sheep	04¾	@	08¾
Lambs	06	@	09
Cotton—Middling	11¾	@	12
Flour—Extra Western	5 25	@	6 50
State Extra	5 25	@	6 75
Wheat—Red Western	97	@	1 12
No. 2 Spring	1 15	@	1 17
Rye—State	88	@	93
Barley—State	80	@	1 9
Barley Malt	93	@	1 35
Oats—Mixed Western	37	@	41
Corn—Mixed Western	59	@	60¾
Hay, per cwt	60	@	90
Straw, per cwt	60	@	1 20
Hops	07@10@17	@	08
Pork—Mess	20 00	@	20 00
Lard	11¾	@	11¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	27 00	@	27 00
" No. 2, new	12 00	@	10 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00	@	5 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	22	@	25
Petroleum—Crude	9 @ 9¾	Refined,	16
Wool—California Fleece	19	@	21
Texas "	20	@	23
Australian "	43	@	46
Butter—State	20	@	26
Western Dairy	24	@	26
Western Yellow	18	@	23
Western Ordinary	12	@	15
Cheese—State Factory	08	@	11
" Skimmed	03	@	06
Western	04	@	09
Eggs—State	17	@	17½

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 25	@	10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 27	@	1 27
Corn—Mixed	52	@	52
Oats	36	@	36
Rye	83	@	83
Barley	—	@	—

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	04	@	06¾
Sheep	04	@	05¾
Hogs—Dressed	10¾	@	11¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 75	@	6 00
Wheat—Red Western	85	@	1 20
Rye	78	@	78
Corn—Yellow	58	@	59
Mixed	54	@	57
Oats—Mixed	37½	@	31
Petroleum—Crude	11¾ @ 11¾	Refined,	15¾

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	475	@	7 62½
Sheep	1 50	@	5 50
Lambs	3 00	@	10 00

The Centennial Legion.

The Centennial Legion, which joined the great procession in Philadelphia on the fourth of July, was commanded by Gen. Heth, and composed of the following organizations: Rhode Island Light Infantry, Col. E. B. Bullock commanding; Clinch Rifles, of Georgia; Phil Kearny Guards, of Elizabeth, N. J., Capt. W. H. DeHart; American Rifles, of Wilmington, Del., Capt. S. M. Wood; detachment of the Fifth Maryland regiment, Col. Loney; Boston Light Infantry, of Boston, Mass., Capt. N. N. Noyes; Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., Capt. M. G. Moore; Old Guard, of New York city; Fayetteville Light Infantry, of North Carolina, Major Haigh; a section of the First New Hampshire Battery, dismounted, and acting as infantry; the New Haven Grays, of New Haven, Conn.; State Fencibles, of Philadelphia, Capt. J. W. Ryan; Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, of Norfolk, Va., Capt. Hodges, with guns and caissons.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

Liver and Blood Diseases.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D., author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and one-half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and one-half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthily. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy or nervous feelings, forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels and other organs cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and we have, as a result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhea. Other symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in mouth, internal heat, palpitation, teasing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in throat, bloating of stomach, pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system, set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with very small doses daily of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

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